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ANTHROPOLOGIC MISCELLANEA

International Bureau of Ethnography. — The Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, has published the following free translation of a Memorial adopted by the Congress at Mons, Belgium, in September, 1905, providing for the organization of an International Bureau of Ethnography. The Field Museum and the United States National Museum have been invited to become members of the provisional organizing body.

ARTICLE 1. There is founded by the countries enumerated, and by all those countries which hereafter subscribe to the present agreement, a permanent Bureau entitled the International Bureau of Ethnography.

ARTICLE 2. The object of the Bureau is the organization, at common expense, of services pertaining to the scientific documentation relative to the social state, the manners and customs of different peoples, especially peoples of inferior civilization.

The Bureau especially concerns itself with the following objects :

1. The organization of a permanent bureau of inquiry, especially by :
 - (a) The publication of ethnographic and sociologic questions, keeping account of the initiatives of different countries and of the results obtained ;
 - (b) The sending out of these questions through the medium of competent authorities to all those who are apt to furnish results, especially to Colonial officials, to explorers, to missionaries, etc.
2. The publication of the results of this inquiry on a uniform plan, or on a plan as uniform as possible.
3. The distribution of the results to the different contracting States, to participating learned associations, and to the public in general, under established conditions.
4. The elaboration of an ethnographic bibliography embodying the published writings (books and articles from periodicals) in all languages and in all countries.
 - (a) Published at all times (progressive service).
 - (b) Published during the current year (service to increase as much as possible).
5. The publication of the current part of this catalogue, and the communication of the results for the anterior part.

ARTICLE 3. To this end there is established in Brussels an International Bureau of Ethnography charged with the organization of such divers services.

ARTICLE 4. This Bureau enjoys all the rights attached to a civil person after the manner of permitting him to receive gifts and bequests, and of contracting for work and publication, of civil engagements in the sphere of their privileges.

ARTICLE 5. The Bureau functions under the direction of an international committee formed by the delegates of all the contracting States. This international committee will be composed of three delegates for each nation, of whom one delegate shall have the title of National Commissioner, who shall be especially designated.

They are nominated for a term of six years.

This committee will unite at least once every two years, and consider all the decisions and conclusions relating to the International Bureau of Ethnography. It shall be empowered to convene more frequently, but at the initiative of the executive of the bureau or at the demand of four of the adhering States.

ARTICLE 6. The national commissioners shall unite at least once each year and exercise the control of administration, and especially verify the accounts.

Each commissioner will be, in place of his government, the ordinary intermediary to the International Bureau of Ethnography. He will communicate to it the results received by way of missions, of inquiries or otherwise. He will transmit the requirements of the International Bureau to his Government or Principal.

ARTICLE 7. In the interval between sessions, the execution of the scientific decisions of the international committee, and the management of the administrative affairs, shall be confined to an Executive Bureau composed of the President, Permanent Secretary, and Assistant Secretary.

For scientific affairs not foreseen, the Bureau shall take, through correspondence, the advice of the delegates of the different governments.

Likewise for administrative affairs not foreseen, the Bureau will take, through correspondence, the advice of the national commissioners of the different governments.

It shall be the duty of the Bureau to fix the dates of the meetings of the international committee, as well as to convoke the delegates of the contracting States, indicating the order of the day of meeting.

The communications to the International Bureau of Ethnography with the adhering governments will be through the intermediary of the national commissioners.

ARTICLE 8. Each country may encourage the co-operation of its own learned men and own learned societies; but the communication of this organization shall be made to the International Bureau of Ethnography.

The Bureau may enter into direct relations with all societies of ethnography, of sociology, of geography, and other scientific organizations which wish to co-operate in the realization of the aim of the institution; likewise with men of science and, in general, individuals.

ARTICLE 9. If the amount of donations, legacies, and subsidies arising from individuals or free institutions, capitalized at 3 percent, reaches at least the sixth of the allowance of the participating States, there shall be formed a committee of donors which shall be represented by two members of the international committee.

ARTICLE 10. A report on the work and the financial administration of the Bureau shall be addressed each year to the adhering governments. To the report will be annexed a statement of the preliminary budget for the following year and the program of undertakings.

ARTICLE 11. The budget of the International Bureau of Ethnography will be supported by annual assessments of the contracting members and States, by the proceeds of the sale of publications and by taxes to be calculated upon information furnished, and by gifts and legacies.

The amount of the assessments assigned annually to the Bureau by the adhering States is fixed at the minimum figure of ———. (This amount shall be fixed at the first meeting of the international committee; it will depend in effect upon divers circumstances not yet determined, especially upon the number of languages into which the documents shall be translated and published.)

The assessments, not consumed in the operations, shall be reported at the end of the year. They may serve, should there be a surplus, to constitute a reserve fund.

Above the annual assessments a capital of ——— (likewise reserved as above) shall be put the first year at the disposition of the Bureau for installation expenses. The States and Colonies which shall hereafter make use of the privileges of joining, according to Article 17, shall have to pay their share of this sum upon the basis of assessments as fixed in Article 13.

ARTICLE 12. The States and Colonies which withdraw from the Bureau at the expiration of their first term of twenty years, shall lose their participating rights in a common fund.

In case of liquidation the common fund shall be partitioned among the States and Colonies of the International Bureau after a basis of distribution as provided for in Article 13.

ARTICLE 13. The contributing part of the contracting States in the annual assessment to the International Bureau of Ethnography, as well as the first installments, is established in units upon the double base of their population and of economic activity.

As for population, a unit shall be considered as 500,000 inhabitants. As for economic activity, a unit shall be considered as 50,000,000 francs of foreign commerce, imports and exports together.

ARTICLE 14. The amount of the personal contributions of each State is rendered in an agreed proportion in subscriptions to publications calculated at a price of public sale reduced one-fifth.

The use of collections by the delegates of the central administration of the adhering States is free. It shall answer, without expense, to all their demands for information.

ARTICLE 15. The total assessment of the contracting States divided by the sum of the units attributed to each of them in execution of the preceding arrangements, will give the unit of the part leviable. It will suffice to multiply this by the number of units assigned to each of the States to find the amount of its contribution to the budget of the International Bureau of Ethnography.

ARTICLE 16. In order to place the institution in position to realize its object as exactly and completely as possible, the contracting parties engage themselves each so far as concerns its own country :

1. To execute, as rapidly as possible, the obligations springing from Article 2.

2. To address to the International Bureau :

(a) A copy of all official publications (books or periodicals) appearing which pertain to the aim of the institution.

(b) The list, manuscript or printed, of all works (books or pamphlets) which shall appear in the future. This list, which shall be addressed to the Bureau of Ethnography with as much regularity as possible, shall be held as official. It shall indicate for each work the name and surname of the author, or the name of the publisher, and the title of the work with eventually such necessary supplementary directions as to assure a methodic

classification by contents of the work, on examining the title, the place and date of publication, the size, number of pages, and price.

ARTICLE 17. The rule of procedure having the same obligatory force as the present convention, but within the limits of this same, shall be made by the international committee.

ARTICLE 18. Those States and Colonies which have not taken part in the present convention may be admitted later. Their accession will be made in writing to the Belgian Government which shall make the fact known to all other contracting governments. The accession shall carry in full right adhesion of all the clauses and admission to all the advantages stipulated in the present convention.

ARTICLE 19. The present convention shall go into effect the ——— and shall remain in effect during twenty years.

If twelve months before the expiration of the first twenty years, the present convention shall not disband, the Bureau shall exist during a new period of twenty years, and so on. Withdrawal shall be addressed to the Belgian Government. It shall not be in effect as regards the country which shall make it, the convention remaining executor for the other adhering countries.

Catalog of the Bishop Jade Collection. — Since the death of Mr Heber R. Bishop, three years ago, the magnificent collection of jade objects which he presented during his lifetime to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in New York, has been finally installed, in fifteen elegant cases of gilt bronze and plate glass, in the northeast room of the second floor of the new wing of the Museum building, now known as Bishop hall. This room was arranged and decorated, under Mr Bishop's personal direction, by the noted firm of Allard Frères, of Paris, with the object of making it the finest example on this continent of the style of Louis XV. So successfully has this been done that the Bishop hall is regarded as never having been excelled even in the time of Louis XV himself.

In a previous notice of this subject¹ reference was made to the remarkable Catalog of the collection that Mr Bishop planned as early as 1886, and the researches in connection therewith that he provided for. While it is a source of profound regret that Mr Bishop did not live to see the fruition of his labors, it is with gratification that I am able to announce the final completion of this beautiful and unique work and its distribution in accordance with the terms of Mr Bishop's will. With the

¹ See *American Anthropologist*, 1903, vol. IV, pp. 111-117.

exception of six royal personages the Catalog has in no case been sent to an individual, and no copy has been or will be sold.

The work bears the title *Catalog and Investigations in Jade*. Published by Heber R. Bishop. New York, 1905. It consists of two folio volumes, printed on the finest quality of linen paper, containing 570 pages (vol. I, 277 pp.; vol. II, 293 pp.) measuring $20\frac{1}{16} \times 16\frac{1}{4}$ inches. There are 150 full-page plates (water-colors, etchings, and lithographs), and nearly 300 pen-drawings in the text. The volumes weigh, respectively, 69 and 55 pounds. This great work, the edition of which is one hundred copies, aggregated in cost about \$1,850 per copy, thus doubling that of Audubon's monumental folio, *The Birds of America*. From an artistic point of view it stands alone as perhaps the greatest work ever issued—it is certainly the greatest catalog of a collection in any branch of science or art.

The preparation and publication of the Catalog was made possible by the liberality of Mr Bishop, who spared no expense or care in its execution. About thirty scientific and art specialists in Europe and America contributed to the subject to which the work is devoted, and the illustrations were prepared with the utmost regard for accuracy and artistic merit. Chinese and Japanese artists were employed to execute many of the drawings, and experts in color were freely consulted.

The Catalog possesses a special interest from the fact that all the scientific investigations conducted in connection with it are based on specimens in the Bishop collection. The entire mineralogical and archeological researches were in charge of the writer, who spent more than twelve years in carrying on the investigation. The other collaborators are: Dr Stephen W. Bushell, G.M.C., Chinese article; Dr Robert Lilley, editor; Tadamas Hayashi, Chinese and Japanese; Dr William Hallock, adjunct professor of physics in Columbia University; Dr D. L. Penfield, professor of mineralogy in Yale University; Dr Henry W. Foote, Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University; Dr Joseph P. Iddings, professor of petrology in the University of Chicago; Prof. F. W. Clarke, chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey; Mr Ira Harvey Woolson, adjunct professor of engineering in Columbia University; Mr Logan Waller Page, in charge of physical tests, United States Department of Agriculture; Dr Charles Palache, professor of petrography in Harvard University; Mr Louis V. Pirsson, professor of petrography in Yale University; Dr Henry S. Washington, petrographer; Prof. L. von Jaczewski, professor of mineralogy and geology in the University of Ekaterinoslav, St Petersburg; Herrn Geheimrath Dr A. B. Meyer, director of the

Königliches Zoologisches und Anthropologisch-Ethnographisches Museum at Dresden ; Herrn Dr Max Bauer, director of the Mineralogisches Institut der Königlichen Universität at Marburg ; Mr Robinson, artist ; the late Dr Thomas Wilson, curator of prehistoric archeology, United States National Museum ; Dr Joseph Edkins of Shanghai ; Prof. A. Damaur of Paris ; Dr Ludwig Leiner, curator of the Rosegarten Museum at Constance ; Mrs Zelia Nuttall of the Peabody Museum, Cambridge, Mass. ; Miss Eliza R. Scidmore of Washington ; Dr F. Berwerth of the Hof Museum at Vienna ; Prof. Ernst Weinschenk, professor of mineralogy in the Mineralogisches Institut at München ; the Field Columbian Museum at Chicago ; the Smithsonian Institution at Washington ; the American Museum of Natural History at New York.

Among the illustrators may be mentioned the noted French etchers Sulpis, Guerard, Richard, Piquet, LeRat, and Coutry. Twelve of the plates consist of a series of water-color sketches illustrating all the processes of jade-working, and are the product of native Chinese artists. A number of the photographic plates are by Mr C. W. Smillie of the United States National Museum. The lithographs are the work of Messrs Prang & Co. and Forbes & Co. of Boston. The letter-press was executed by Messrs Theodore L. De Vinne & Co. of New York, who regard it as the most important work among the many celebrated productions of the De Vinne press. The paper used is the product of the mills of the L. L. Brown Paper Co. of Adams, Mass. The binding of the volumes, which was intrusted to Strikeman & Co. of New York, is in full green levant, and the beautiful tooling and perfect workmanship are fully in keeping with the other features of the Catalog.

For the benefit of students who may desire to consult the Catalog, the following list of recipients is given :

Royal personages : The Prince of Wales, the Emperor of Germany, the Czar of Russia, the Queen of Holland, the Mikado of Japan, the Emperor of China.

United States : Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York ; American Museum of Natural History, New York ; Grolier Club, New York ; New York Public Library ; Columbia University, New York ; Harvard University, Cambridge ; Library of Congress, Washington (two copies for copyright) ; United States National Museum, Washington ; Yale University, New Haven ; Girard College, Philadelphia ; Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore ; Cornell University, Ithaca ; Princeton University ; Boston Public Library ; Museum of Fine Arts, Boston ; University of California, Berkeley ; Golden Gate Museum, San Francisco ; Medford

Library, Medford, Mass. ; Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago ; John Crerar Library, Chicago ; Art Institute, Chicago ; New York State Library, Albany ; Public Library of Saint Louis ; State Library, Richmond, Va. ; Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore ; Free Library, Philadelphia ; Public Library, St. Paul ; Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg ; Brooklyn Institute of Science and Art.

Canada : Toronto University ; Public Library of Toronto ; McGill University, Montreal.

Mexico : Biblioteca Nacional, City of Mexico.

England and Scotland : British Museum Library, London ; South Kensington Museum, London ; University of London ; Bodleian Library, Oxford ; University Library, Cambridge ; Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge ; Birmingham Free Library ; Manchester Free Library ; Edinburgh University ; University of St Andrew's, Scotland ; University of Glasgow ; University of Aberdeen.

Germany : University of Berlin ; Königliche Kunst-Gewerbe Museum, Berlin ; Königliche Bibliothek, Berlin ; Königliches Zoologisches und Anthropologisch-Ethnographisches Museum, Dresden ; University of Munich ; University of Marburg ; University of Breslau ; University of Heidelberg ; Mineralogical Institute of Hesse.

France : Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris ; Musée d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris ; Museum of the Louvre, Paris.

Austria : Die Bibliothek des Kaiserhaus, Vienna ; Hof-Kunstmuseum, Vienna ; K. K. Universitäts-Bibliothek, Vienna ; National Museum of Hungary, Budapest.

Italy : Library of the Vatican, Rome ; Bibliotheca Nazionale Vittorio Emanuele, Rome ; Bibliotheca Nazionale Centrale, Florence.

Spain : Biblioteca Nacional, Madrid.

Sweden : Library of the Royal Ethnographical Museum, Stockholm.

Norway : Library of the University of Christiania.

Denmark : Royal Library, Copenhagen.

Russia : Imperial Library of Russia, St Petersburg ; Library of the Summer Palace, St Petersburg ; Berg Akademie, St Petersburg ; University of Warsaw.

Japan : Imperial Museum of Tokio.

Belgium : Bibliothèque Royale, Brussels.

An extended description of the *Catalog*, with illustrations, has been published as Occasional Notes No. 11, Supplement to the Bulletin of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, May, 1906.

GEORGE F. KUNZ.

American Association of Museums. — During the first week of this year the directors and the executive officers of several leading museums of this country met in Washington to discuss the advisability of forming an association of museums on lines similar to those of the Museums Association of Great Britain. As a result of this meeting it was decided that those interested directly in all museums should be invited to attend a formal organization meeting in New York city on May 15, and an invitation was extended by the American Museum of Natural History that the first meeting be held in that institution. This invitation was extended on behalf of the Washington confrères, through the pages of *Science*, by Dr W. J. Holland, director of the Carnegie Museum of Pittsburg.

On the day appointed there met in the American Museum of Natural History about one hundred museum workers, representing nearly all the prominent museums of the United States, including the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Honolulu. The meeting, which extended over two days, held two sessions on the first day in the American Museum of Natural History, and two on the following day at the Botanical Museum in Bronx Park. The first day the delegates were the guests at luncheon of the trustees of the American Museum of Natural History, and on the second day of the trustees of the Botanical Museum. The luncheon of the second day was especially notable as it was held at the Hermitage, where several short speeches were made, which did much toward strengthening the bond of relationship among the representatives of the various museums. The serious work before the delegates, which occupied the greater part of the four sessions, was the consideration of a report presented by a committee composed of Dr W. J. Holland of the Carnegie Museum, Dr William M. R. French of the Art Institute of Chicago, Professor P. M. Rea of the College of Charleston, Dr James E. Talmage of the Deseret Museum of Salt Lake City, and Dr W. P. Wilson of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. This report was finally adopted as a preliminary constitution, to remain in force for one year and subject to revision at the next annual meeting. After the formal adoption of the constitution, the following officers were elected:

President, Dr H. C. Bumpus, Director of the American Museum of Natural History, New York. *First Vice-President*, Dr William M. R. French, Director of the Art Institute of Chicago. *Second Vice-President*, Dr W. J. Holland, Director of the Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg. *Secretary*, Dr George A. Dorsey, Curator of Anthropology, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago. *Treasurer*, Dr W. P. Wilson, Director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, Philadelphia. *Councilors for*

three years, Dr Richard Rathbun, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in charge of the National Museum, Washington, and Professor E. S. Morse, Director of the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass. *Councilors for two years*, Dr N. L. Britton, Director-in-chief, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, New York, and Dr James E. Talmage, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. *Councilors for one year*, Mr F. A. Lucas, Curator-in-chief of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, and Mr William H. Goodyear, Curator of Fine Arts of the Brooklyn Institute Museum.

During the interval occupied by the organization committee in preparing the constitution and during the balloting for officers, papers were read as time permitted. The titles of the more important papers presented are as follows :

Is It Desirable to Introduce Departments of Geography in Educational Museums? Dr W J McGee.

The Two Kinds of Museums. Dr Benjamin Ives Gilman.

The Aims and Principles of the Construction and Management of Museums of Fine Arts. Dr Benjamin Ives Gilman.

Museums and Museum Work for Public Schools. Professor Henry Montgomery.

A Method of Recording Bird Records. Dr P. M. Rea.

The Educational Arrangement of Natural History Museums. Mr G. C. Baker.

Metallic Cases in Museums. Dr Milton J. Greenman.

On May 17th a meeting of the Council was held, lasting nearly the entire day, in the office of President Bumpus. At this time certain working rules were considered and adopted for the guidance of the Council during the ensuing year ; plans were discussed looking toward the success of the next annual meeting, which the Association had already determined should be held in Pittsburg in accordance with an invitation extended to the Association by the director and trustees of the Carnegie Institute, the meeting to be held in May or June, as shall later be determined by the Council. At this meeting also committees, made necessary by the presentation of certain resolutions on the previous day, were appointed. Of these resolutions, the following are of general interest :

(1) The presentation of the claims of the members of the staffs of museums to the committee in charge of the Carnegie Foundation for the Promotion of Teaching. (2) The securing of such legislation as will extend to the more important museums of this country such special opportunities as are now offered to the United States National Museum by

the different departments of the national government. (3) The securing of more favorable postal rates for the publications of the Association. (4) The alliance of the Association with the National Educational Association.

The object of those originally responsible for the calling together of the Association seems to have met with unexpected and gratifying success. Not only was the attendance much larger than had been anticipated, but the feeling which prevailed throughout and characterized every stage of the proceedings was entirely in accord with the aims of the Association — the promotion of a better understanding and the affording of a closer bond of union among those engaged in museum work in America.

GEORGE A. DORSEY,

Secretary.

Mesa Verde National Park. — By act of Congress approved June 29, 1906, the Mesa Verde National Park was created. The law reads as follows :

Be it enacted [etc.], That there is hereby reserved from settlement, entry, sale, or other disposal, and set apart as a public reservation, all those certain tracts, pieces, and parcels of land lying and being situate in the State of Colorado, and within the boundaries particularly described as follows : Beginning at the northwest corner of section twenty-seven, township thirty-five north, range sixteen west, New Mexico principal meridian ; thence easterly along the section lines to the southwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty, township thirty-five north, range fifteen west ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-one, said township ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section sixteen, said township ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section fifteen, said township ; thence southerly to the southeast corner of said section ; thence easterly to the southwest corner of section thirteen, said township ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of said section ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter of said section ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of said section ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section seven, township thirty-five

north, range fourteen west ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section six, said township ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of section four, said township ; thence southerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section nine, said township ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section ; thence southerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-two, said township ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section ; thence southerly to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of said section ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section ; then southerly to the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, said township ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of said section ; thence southerly to the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section thirty-five, said township ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of section two, township thirty-four north, range fourteen west ; thence southerly along the section line between sections one and two and between sections eleven and twelve to the northern boundary of the southern Ute Indian Reservation ; thence westerly along the northern boundary of said reservation to the center of section nine, township thirty-four north, range sixteen west ; thence northerly along the quarter-section lines to the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, township thirty-five north, range sixteen west ; thence easterly to the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of said section ; thence northerly to the northwest corner of section twenty-seven, said township, the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That said public park shall be known as the Mesa Verde National Park, and shall be under the exclusive control of the Secretary of the Interior, whose duty it shall be to prescribe such rules and regulations and establish such service as he may deem necessary for the care and management of the same. Such regulations shall provide specifically for the preservation from injury or spoliation of the ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man within said park : *Provided*, That all prehistoric ruins that are situated within five miles of the boundaries of said park, as herein described, on Indian lands and not on lands alienated by patent from the ownership of the United States are hereby placed under the custodianship of the Secretary of Interior, and shall be administered by the same service that is established for the custodianship of the park.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized to permit examinations, excavations, and other gathering of objects of interest within said park by any person or persons whom he may deem properly qualified to conduct such examinations, excavations, or gatherings, subject to such rules and regulations as he may prescribe : *Provided always*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken only for the benefit of some reputable museum, university, college, or other recognized scientific or educational institution, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects and aiding the general advancement of archæological science.

SEC. 4. That any person or persons who may otherwise in any manner willfully remove, disturb, destroy, or molest any of the ruins, mounds, buildings, graves, relics, or other evidences of an ancient civilization or other property from said park shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction before any court having jurisdiction of such offenses shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than twelve months, or such person or persons may be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the judge, and shall be required to restore the property disturbed, if possible.

Field Museum of Natural History. — The Annual Report of the Field Columbian Museum (Field Museum of Natural History), of Chicago, for 1904-05, sets forth the progress of the Museum during the year. It is learned that of the eighteen lectures delivered under the Museum's auspices during the period covered by the report, four were devoted to anthropological topics ; while of the seven publications issued, all but three belong to the anthropological series, indicating strongly that in the publication of results, at least, the Department of Anthropology is far in advance of the other departments of the Museum. The same department has 600 books and 85 pamphlets in its special library, out of 36,572 volumes in the Museum, which would seem to indicate that the department is perhaps not receiving full exchange returns for its excellent series of publications. The entries in the accessions catalogues of the department total 72,551, of which 9,710 were made during the year. The former figure again shows the activity of the department, which exceeds in its entries those of any other with the exception of the department of Botany. Most of the collections procured were by purchase, a fact due in part to the St Louis Exposition. Field work, however, was not neglected. Dr C. F. Newcombe made collections on the Northwest coast ; Dr J. W. Hudson in northern California ;

and an important acquisition was gained through the generosity of Mr S. L. James, who gave a collection of Egyptian antiquities and a marble sarcophagus, the latter the work of Grecian or Roman artisans. A prepared head from the Jivaro Indians of Ecuador and a small collection of stone implements from Ireland were presented by Mr H. D. Higinbotham and Mr W. E. Prager respectively. Among the objects received through exchange are 100 skulls of Navaho and other Southwestern Indians, a Haida house-post, models of Mitla and Monte Alban, and a series of busts from Siberia. From the St Louis Exposition many valuable objects were obtained, including: the Zavaleta archeological collection from Calchaqui, Argentina; a collection of Tibetan bronzes and objects illustrating East Indian ethnology; Maori feather cloaks and carvings from New Zealand; an archeological collection from Egypt; ethnological collections from German East Africa, chiefly from the Massai, including 30 life masks, a costumed Massai warrior, and a carved doorway of native design; Siamese objects, including musical instruments, armor, and weapons; a choice series of Filipino objects, largely head-gear; a collection from the Pygmy region of Africa; Haida carvings; Hupa featherwork; Cinghalese ceremonial masks; about 200 objects from cliff-dwellings; and specimens from the Ainu, the Cheyenne, and the North Pacific coast Indians. Noteworthy among other collections obtained by purchase during the year were the Frederick Starr collection of Mexican objects, numbering about 6,000, and a rare throwing-stick from Utah cliff-ruins.

In the spring lecture course of the Museum, for 1906, the following are of anthropological interest:

March 10: Some Aspects of Archeological Work in Central America, by Dr Alfred M. Tozzer of Harvard University.

March 24: How People Live in Congo Land, by Dr D. W. C. Snyder of New York City.

April 14: The Seri Indians of Sonora, by Dr W J McGee of the St Louis Public Museum.

April 28: The Monuments of a Prehistoric Race, by Mr Frederick Mosen of San Francisco.

American Museum of Natural History.—The Report of the American Museum of Natural History for 1905, which has recently appeared, announces that general progress has been made during the year in the department of anthropology. The work of the Jesup North Pacific Expedition was continued under the general direction of Dr Boas, who paid particular

attention to the publication of results, consisting of three volumes of Memoirs of great scientific interest and importance. These volumes are *Kwakiutl Texts*, by Franz Boas and George Hunt ; *Contributions to the Ethnology of the Haida of Queen Charlotte Islands*, by John R. Swanton ; and *Religion and Myths of the Koryak*, by Waldemar Jochelson. In addition, Roland B. Dixon's paper on *The Northern Maidu* has been published in the series of Bulletins, and a manuscript on the Shasta Indians is awaiting publication. The field work in eastern Asia having been concluded, Dr Laufer devoted his time to the classification and arrangement of the Chinese collection, and to research on the collection of ancient Chinese pottery, his manuscript on the pottery of the Han period being practically completed.

Dr Clark Wissler, acting curator of the department, has devoted special attention to the material culture of the Plains Indians and to a general ethnographic survey of North America with a view of determining the limits of the various cultural areas. Researches have been conducted by Dr William Jones among the Chippewa Indians, by Dr P. E. Goddard among the Sarsi, Mr Frank G. Speck among the Yuchi, Miss Constance Goddard Du Bois among the Mission Indians, and by Dr J. B. Walker among the Dakota. Collections have been made on the Yakima reservation by Mr Edward Sapir and among the Blackfeet by Mr D. C. Duvall. The most noteworthy collection received during the year was that obtained from the Philippine village at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, presented to the Museum by President Jesup. Other important accessions by the department of anthropology are an African collection, the gift of Mr George S. Bowdoin ; a unique mummy from South America presented by Mr J. Pierpont Morgan ; a large collection of baskets and ceremonial objects, by Mr Adolph Lewisohn ; a number of valuable Indian specimens, by Mrs Albert Bierstadt, and a fine collection of Socorro pottery by Mr George G. Heye. A valuable painting, "The Song of Innookshuee," made in Greenland in 1894 by Mr F. W. Stokes, was presented to the Museum by Messrs George Foster Peabody, Robert C. Ogden, and Arthur Curtiss James.

The Loubat collection of Mexican antiquities has been strengthened by exchanges with other institutions ; but the most important work accomplished in the division of Mexican and Central American archeology was the painting of a cast of the sculptured side of a room in the ruins of Chichen Itza, Yucatan, through the assistance of Miss Adela Breton, of England, whose exhibition of reproductions of ancient Mexican mural

paintings at the meeting of the International Congress of Americanists at New York in 1902 was so greatly admired.

The department of anthropology of the American Museum has recently lost the services of Dr Franz Boas, Mr Adolph F. Bandelier, and Dr Berthold Laufer. These losses, with the resignation of Professor F. W. Putnam and Dr Livingston Farrand last year, cannot fail to cripple seriously the activities of an institution that has done so much during the last few years to advance anthropology in America.

The San Francisco Disaster. — Anthropologists will learn with delight, after fearing the worst, that the chief center of anthropological work in the West — the University of California — passed practically uninjured through the terrible ordeal that beset San Francisco and its vicinity in April. As is well known, the museum of the University is installed in one of the buildings of the Affiliated Colleges in San Francisco, which is fortunately so isolated that it was not affected by the conflagration, while the earthquake did almost no damage either to the building, which is constructed with a view of resisting just such disturbances, or to the collections. But for the fact that much of the time and energy of the University corps has been devoted to the relief of the sufferers, the work of the Department of Anthropology would have been continued uninterruptedly. The members of the American Anthropological Association, whose interest was so closely drawn to the University during the California meeting in August and September last, will receive this word, which comes from Professor Putnam and Doctor Kroeber, with no small degree of pleasure. The chief injury to the University lies in the temporary impairment of its income, but an institution that has accomplished so much in so short a time will no doubt overcome this obstacle in the very near future.¹

It is with regret that so much cannot be said of Leland Stanford University at Palo Alto, for while the first reports were more or less exaggerated, later and authentic information of damage to the buildings is bad enough indeed. The libraries of San Francisco are also severe sufferers. Fortunately the Bancroft Library, which was acquired by the University of California a few months ago, as announced in these pages at the time, was saved intact, although in the path of the fire. At least half of the Sutro Library, which numbered about 200,000 volumes and which for years had been in storage awaiting final disposition as a public

¹Since these lines were put in type word has been received that the Legislature has come to the relief of the University, so that no curtailment of its corps will be necessary.

library, was saved almost miraculously in the heart of the burned district. The California Academy of Sciences, the Public Library, the Mercantile Library, and the Mechanics Institute (the last two had recently been consolidated), were destroyed, as were also the archives of the Surveyor General of California which contained Spanish documents of historical and ethnological value.

The suggestion is here offered that the American Anthropological Association and the institutions in touch with it send such reprints, duplicates, and other scientific publications (except those of the Smithsonian) as may be available, to the California Academy of Sciences, addressed in care of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C. The Smithsonian Institution announces that it will gladly forward all such publications from Washington to San Francisco without cost to the sender. Publications sent by mail may be directed for the present to the California Academy of Sciences in care of the University of California at Berkeley, which will hold them until the Academy can take steps toward rebuilding. Such action will do much toward replenishing the splendid library of the Academy that has been so great a boon to students on the Pacific coast.

Professor Putnam and the History of Religions Club. — At the March meeting of the History of Religions Club of Harvard University, a Club founded by Professor C. H. Toy some twelve or thirteen years ago, Professor F. W. Putnam, one of the charter members, was presented with an autograph letter of congratulation by the members of the Club, in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of his connection with the University. Professor C. R. Lanman also read the following lines, written by him in honor of the occasion, and Professor Putnam, after replying, gave later in the evening some entertaining reminiscences of the University as it was fifty years ago, and of his association as a student with Louis Agassiz.

R. B. D.

Thou scion of a sturdy English stock,
Putnam of Puttenham in Surrey fair, —
Which, once transplanted to New England rock,
Thereout life-sap did wrest, and flourished there, —
Which, from John Putnam's day, in Salem quaint,
Its branches green with others interlaced,
With Fiske, Ward, Appleton, and many a saint
Whose deeds the Bay State history have graced, —
A stock, whose men, e'en from the days of yore,
Great-grandsire, grandsire, sire, and thou, O friend,
In line direct through generations four,
To Harvard's bead-roll dignity do lend, —

Yoke-fellow true, — to thee thy friends do say,
 Full fifty years thy furrow hast thou plowed,
 Hast borne the heat and burden of the day,
 Accept from us our plaudit, hearty, loud.

Thy fathers, for three generations back,
 The Bible-name of Ebenezer bore.
 Thy name is Frederic ; nor doth it lack
 Its fitness, if we trust grammarian's lore.

For "rich in peace," thy spirit swayed thy mind
 So, that thou keptst the tenor of thy way
 Unswerved by praise or blame, and so didst find
 The light that lightens to the perfect day.

And not alone a Frederic art thou.
 The name of Ebenezer mayst thou claim,
 Thou "stone of help" in the great work that now
 Hath brought our Harvard to her splendid fame.

For as we follow from those early years
 The small beginnings, now so grandly grown,
 We see thy hand and heart, thy hopes and fears,
 In constant working, now by triumphs known.

The past of a mysterious folk to ken
 From grave or shell-heap, pueblo, serpent-mound,
 To read a book writ with nor ink nor pen, —
 Such was thy task. We see what thou hast found.

Old as the Old World is the New World's face.
 Its past no more can wholly hid remain.
 For, lo, the romance of a vanished race,
 Thou callest back and bidst to live again.

Preservation of Antiquities. — The bill "for the preservation of American antiquities," attention to which has already been directed in these pages, has been finally enacted into law by approval of the President on June 8. As it now stands on the statute books the act is as follows :

Be it enacted [etc.], That any person who shall appropriate, excavate, injure, or destroy any historic or prehistoric ruin or monument, or any object of antiquity, situated on lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States, without the permission of the Secretary of the Department of the Government having jurisdiction over the lands on which said antiquities are situated, shall, upon conviction, be fined in a sum of not more than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned for a period of not

more than ninety days, or shall suffer both fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected: *Provided*, That when such objects are situated upon a tract covered by a bona fide unperfected claim or held in private ownership, the tract, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the proper care and management of the object, may be relinquished to the Government, and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept the relinquishment of such tracts in behalf of the Government of the United States.

SEC. 3. That permits for the examination of ruins, the excavation of archaeological sites, and the gathering of objects of antiquity upon the lands under their respective jurisdictions may be granted by the Secretaries of the Interior, Agriculture, and War to institutions which they may deem properly qualified to conduct such examination, excavation, or gathering, subject to such rules and regulations as they may prescribe: *Provided*, That the examinations, excavations, and gatherings are undertaken for the benefit of reputable museums, universities, colleges, or other recognized scientific or educational institutions, with a view to increasing the knowledge of such objects, and that the gatherings shall be made for permanent preservation in public museums.

SEC. 4. That the Secretaries of the Departments aforesaid shall make and publish from time to time uniform rules and regulations for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act.

Missouri Historical Society.—The proposal of the Missouri Historical Society to vest the beneficial ownership of all the property owned by it in the people of the State of Missouri, as previously mentioned in these pages (vol. VII, no. 3, p. 577), was unanimously adopted by the Society at a meeting held May 25th last. The clauses that are of special interest to archeologists read as follows:

“To hold all its lands, premises, improvements, collections of books, manuscripts, portraits, prehistoric remains, relics, moneys, choses in action and all its property and effects of every kind and description, now

owned or hereafter acquired, in trust for the use and benefit of the people of the State of Missouri, forever, the Society reserving to itself the right and power at all times :

“ 1. To retain, at the City of St. Louis, the custody of all of said property and collections, forever ;

“ 2. To borrow money for the purpose of acquiring necessary real estate, or for erecting, or altering or adding to a building upon real estate owned by it, for the housing of said collections, and as security for the repayment of any sum or sums so borrowed may encumber only its real estate ;

“ 3. To sell, exchange or dispose of, as may reasonably appear to it to be for the interest of its *cestui que trust*, and in furtherance of the purposes of the Society, any or all of its real property, and any article or articles from its collections, applying the proceeds thereof to the purposes of this trust, having in view always the acquisition, preservation and exhibition of the best possible collection of such articles of historical value and interest as it is the object of the Society to collect and preserve ;

“ 4. To have exclusive right to determine the policy to be observed in carrying out the purposes of this trust, controlled only by the rules of law in such cases provided.”

Folk-lore Meetings in California. — The seventh meeting of the California Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society was held in South Hall, University of California, Berkeley, on Tuesday, March 20, 1906, at 8 p. m. Mr Charles Keeler presided. The following were elected to membership in the Society : Dr E. K. Putnam, Stanford University, and the Department of Education of Ontario, represented by Dr David Boyle, Toronto. Professor Vernon L. Kellogg of Stanford University gave an address, illustrated with lantern slides, on “ In Samoa.”

The eighth meeting of the California Branch was held at Cloyne Court, Berkeley, Tuesday, April 17, 1906, at 8 p. m., Mr Charles Keeler presiding. Dr J. W. Hudson was elected to membership in the Society. On motion, Charles Keeler, A. H. Allen, and P. E. Goddard, previously appointed by the Berkeley Folk-Lore Club as a committee to report on the feasibility of making a special study of the folk-lore of Berkeley and vicinity, were elected to represent the California Branch and to secure the coöperation of the two societies in the undertaking. A report reviewing the work of the Society during the first year of its activity, which closed with this meeting, was read by the secretary. Dr H. du R. Phelan, Captain U. S. Volunteers, gave the address of the evening on “ The Peoples of the Philippine Islands,” based on a sojourn of several

years in different parts of the archipelago, and illustrated with numerous ethnological specimens. At its conclusion Dr Phelan's talk was discussed by the members. The acting president thereupon announced the conclusion of the first year of the Society's existence. Forty-five persons attended the meeting.

A. L. KROEBER, *Secretary*.

Earthquakes and Tribal Movements in the Southwest. — In the Zuñi creation and migration myth interpreted by Mr Cushing (Thirteenth Report of the Bureau of Ethnology, 1896), there is mention of the endeavor of the people to reach the center of "the lap of the Earth Mother." The Zuñi are said to have known that they were not in the center because they experienced earthquakes, and whenever this phenomenon occurred they regarded their place of settlement as unstable and moved to another. This, Mr Cushing pointed out, explains some of the enforced tribal movements that have taken place.

It would appear, however, that another factor in connection with earthquakes has been responsible for the movements of tribes in the Southwest: this is the suppression of springs by seismic disturbances. In a number of recorded instances earthquakes have caused the flow of some springs to cease, other springs to flow more freely, and new springs to gush forth. There were noteworthy instances of all these during the great earthquake that extended through Sonora and southern Arizona in May, 1887. The vital importance of springs to the Pueblo Indians is realized by those who have examined the conditions under which these people live in the semi-arid Southwest; hence no greater calamity could befall a population than the loss of its source of water supply. Beside the terror engendered by earthquakes, it may perhaps be assumed that the disturbance and fouling of the water which accompany them would prove a sufficient incentive to the native to cause him to move to another locality.

WALTER HOUGH.

Weston Flint. — We regret to announce the death, on April 6th, of Colonel Weston Flint, lawyer, journalist, former librarian of the Washington Public Library, and for many years secretary of the Anthropological Society of Washington. Colonel Flint was born in Pike, Wyoming county, New York, July 4, 1825, entered Alfred Academy in 1855, and was graduated from Union College in 1860, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1863. After teaching in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, he went to St Louis, and while looking after the sick and wounded of the Federal Army in the hospitals was appointed military agent for Ohio. In 1866-69 he was attorney for claims in St Louis, and took an active interest in

state and national politics. He became editor and publisher of the *St Louis Daily Tribune* and was the organizer and secretary of the second board of the Geological Survey of Missouri. From 1871-74 Colonel Flint served as United States Consul at Chin Kiang, China. After devoting several years to the study of law he was placed in charge of the scientific library of the United States Patent Office, a position which he held from 1877 to 1887. In 1889 he was appointed statistician of the Bureau of Education, preparing the first list of *Public, Society, and School Libraries* in the United States and Canada. On the establishment of the Washington Public Library, in 1898, Colonel Flint was selected as its first librarian, and he labored zealously for its interests until ill health compelled him to relinquish the task about a year prior to his death. He was a member of the Anthropological Society of Washington and for many years one of its most earnest workers.

Woodbury Lowery. — Students of Spanish-American history and ethnology will be grieved to learn of the death of Woodbury Lowery, at Taormina, Sicily, on April 11, after a few days' illness. Mr Lowery was born in New York City, February 17, 1853, and after graduation took a two-years' post-graduate course at Harvard, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1876. He afterward studied law in Washington, D.C., was admitted to the bar of the District and to that of the United States Supreme Court, and practised patent law from 1881 until 1897, meanwhile editing several works on the subject. Developing a keen interest in Spanish-American history, he abandoned the practice of his profession and henceforward devoted his time and energies to his newly chosen field, publishing in 1901 *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States*, a work valuable alike to the historian and the student of the American Indians. In 1905 Mr Lowery completed and published a second volume, covering the history of Florida from 1562 to 1574. His collection of valuable books and manuscripts relating to the early history of Spanish America is bequeathed to the Library of Congress.

Berkeley Folk-Lore Club. — The fourth regular meeting of the Berkeley Folk-Lore Club during 1905-06 was held in the Faculty Club of the University of California on Tuesday evening, April 3. President A. F. Lange presided. On motion a committee consisting of Charles Keeler, A. H. Allen, and P. E. Goddard was appointed to report on the feasibility of a special investigation of the folk-lore of Berkeley. Dr P. E. Goddard then presented a paper entitled "Some Examples of Tolowa Tales", which was discussed at length. A. L. KROEBER, *Secretary*.

THE JUSTIN WINSOR PRIZE of \$100, offered by the American Historical Association for the encouragement of historical research, will be awarded for the year 1906 to the best unpublished monograph in the field of American History that shall be submitted to the Committee of Award on or before October 1, 1906. The monograph must be based on independent and original investigation in American History, by which is meant the history of any of the British colonies in America to 1776, of other portions of the continent which have since been included in the territory of the United States, and of the United States. It may deal with any aspect of that history—social, political, constitutional, religious, economic, ethnological, military, or biographical, though in the last three instances a treatment exclusively ethnological, military, or biographical would be unfavorably received. Information respecting the conditions under which the prize is awarded will be furnished by Professor Charles H. Hull, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

THE HERBERT BAXTER ADAMS PRIZE of \$200, offered biennially by the American Historical Association, for the encouragement of historical research, will be awarded for the year 1907 to the best unpublished monograph in the field of European History that shall be submitted to the Committee of Award on or before October 1, 1907. The general conditions are similar to those regarding the Justin Winsor prize. Information will be furnished by Professor Charles Gross, 11 Putnam ave., Cambridge, Mass.

DR ALBERT ERNEST JENKS has recently finished classifying and cataloguing, for the American Museum of Natural History, a collection of more than four thousand objects from the Philippine islands, a task occupying ten weeks. Doctor Jenks has been elected to a professorship in the department of sociology of the University of Minnesota, although his work will be largely in anthropology and ethnology. The University is to be congratulated for its progressiveness in joining the ranks of the educational institutions of the country that now regard the Science of Man as an essential part of their curriculum, and for procuring the services of an instructor of such ability and experience as Doctor Jenks. While in the East Dr Jenks gave illustrated addresses on the People of the Philippines before the American Ethnological Society of New York, the Boston Branch of the American Folk-Lore Society, and the Anthropological Club of Harvard University.

DR T. MITCHELL PRUDDEN, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, who has spent several seasons in the study

of Southwestern archeology, has presented his collection, numbering several hundred specimens, to the Yale University Museum. The collection consists largely of pottery, textile fabrics, ornaments, and objects used in ancient religious rites. With the collection Dr Prudden gives the necessary cases, his field notes, and a map of the region drawn by himself.

A REUNION of the Congrès de l' "Alliance Française" et des Sociétés de Géographie will be held at Marseilles, September 10-15, on the occasion of the Exposition Coloniale. The meetings of the Congress, which will be international in character, are to be held in the Grand-Palais. The work of the Congress will be divided into two sections under the respective auspices of the Geographical Societies and the Association Nationale pour la Propagation de la Langue Française dans les Colonies et à l'Étranger. M. Jacques Léotard is general secretary.

REV. CHARLES JAMES WOOD, author of *Survivals in Christianity* (1892), a collection of lectures delivered by him before the Episcopal Theological Seminary of Cambridge, died suddenly in his rectory at York, Pennsylvania, May 5. Mr Wood was a graduate of Harvard (1875), had contributed papers to the Victoria Institute, the Folk-Lore Society, and other organizations, and for years was on the staff of the *Critic* and the *Outlook*.

THE TITLES presented in a communication, published in May, by the committee of organization of the International Congress of Americanists, to be held at Quebec, September 10-15, give promise of the success of the Fourteenth Session of the Congress. The titles of thirty-nine papers had been submitted, and others have since been registered.

CAPTAIN GEORG FRIEDERICI, of the German army, well known for his studies on military and American Indian subjects, is now a privat-docent at the University of Leipzig. Captain Friederici's doctor's thesis deals with scalping, head-hunting, and related war customs of the Indians of both Americas.

J. M.

DR W. C. FARABEE, of the anthropological department of Harvard University, with three students, next year will conduct a research expedition about the headwaters of the Amazon. For a time a base will be established at Arequipa, Peru. The party will be gone three years.

THE SECOND SESSION of the Congrès Préhistorique de France will be held at Vannes, Morbihan, August 21-26. Professor Adrien de Mortillet is president and Dr Marcel Baudouin (21, Rue Linné, Paris) general secretary of the committee of organization.

FOR THE benefit of members of the American Anthropological Association who desire to consult the Constitution, it may be said that the latter will be found in Volume 7, No. 4, October–December, 1905, of the *American Anthropologist*.

DR EDWARD ANTHONY SPITZKA, fellow and demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia University, New York, has been elected professor of general anatomy in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia.

DR FRANKLIN H. GIDDINGS, professor of sociology in Columbia University, has been appointed professor of the history of civilization, filling the chair founded recently by Mrs Maria H. Williamson with a fund of \$150,000.

FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY. — By resolution of the board of trustees of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago, dated November 8th last, the name of the museum was changed to Field Museum of Natural History.

DR J. W. LOWBER, F.R.G.S., member of the Royal Societies Club of Austin, Texas, and of the American Anthropological Association, has been elected to membership in the Royal Asiatic Society of London.

YALE UNIVERSITY has conferred the degree of doctor of science on Professor Henry H. Donaldson, head of the department of neurology of the Wistar Institute of Anatomy, of the University of Pennsylvania.

WE REGRET to record the death, on May 16th, of Dr Hermann Obst, Director of the Museum für Völkerkunde in Leipzig. Professor A. Bergt has received an appointment as acting director of the Museum.

MR ROBERT Y. CUMMINGS has given \$20,000 to the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, to defray the expenses of an ethnological study of the native tribes of the Philippine islands.

DR CHARLES PEABODY has been appointed instructor in European archeology in the Department of Anthropology of Harvard University for one year from September 1st next.

MR CLARENCE B. MOORE, of Philadelphia, has been elected a corresponding member of the Berliner Gesellschaft für Anthropologie, Ethnologie und Urgeschichte.

DR J. WALTER FEWKES, of the Bureau of American Ethnology, has been elected a corresponding member of the Boston Society of Natural History.